

Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

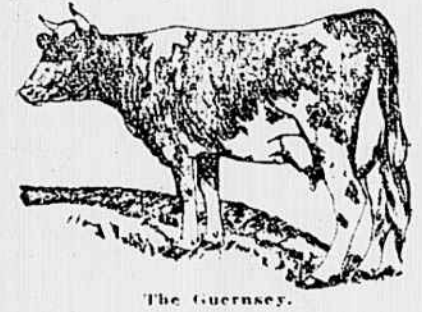
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. This department will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners—Queries and Answers

INFLUENCE OF AGE ON THE VALUE OF THE DAIRY COW

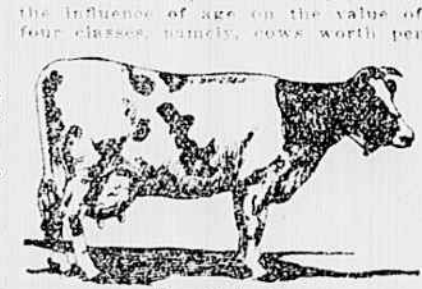
Research work in farm economics includes among other things questions relating to the value of farm animals, farm equipment, and agricultural products. Those who have occasion to buy or sell live stock are constantly confronted with the problem of weighing the many factors influencing the value of farm animals. Of these factors, the age of the animal is one that applies directly to the value of dairy cattle and farm work horses. While age is not the only factor affecting the value of these classes of animals, it is one of the most important. In determining the value of farm animals, the age of the animal is one of the most important factors. In the case of dairy cattle, the age of the animal is one of the most important factors. In the case of farm work horses, the age of the animal is one of the most important factors. In the case of dairy cattle, the age of the animal is one of the most important factors. In the case of farm work horses, the age of the animal is one of the most important factors.



The Guernsey.

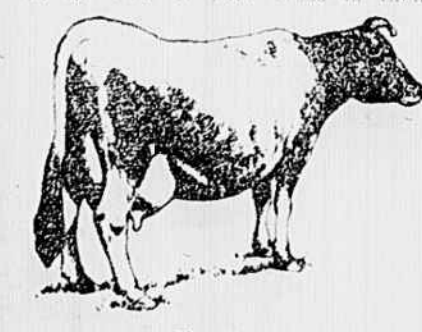
Four breeds of dairy cattle—Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire—were included in these investigations. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the influence of age on the value of dairy cattle. The results of the investigation are as follows: The value of a dairy cow increases with age, up to a certain point, and then decreases. The value of a dairy cow is highest when it is between three and five years of age.

In considering the Holstein cows the influence of age on the value of four classes, namely, cows worth per head \$50, \$100, \$200 and \$300, respectively, the results of the investigation are as follows: The value of a Holstein cow increases with age, up to a certain point, and then decreases. The value of a Holstein cow is highest when it is between three and five years of age.



The Jersey.

In considering the Jersey cows the influence of age on the value of four classes, namely, cows worth per head \$50, \$100, \$200 and \$300, respectively, the results of the investigation are as follows: The value of a Jersey cow increases with age, up to a certain point, and then decreases. The value of a Jersey cow is highest when it is between three and five years of age.



The Ayrshire.

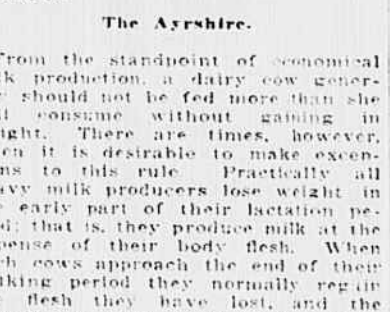
In considering the Ayrshire cows the influence of age on the value of four classes, namely, cows worth per head \$50, \$100, \$200 and \$300, respectively, the results of the investigation are as follows: The value of an Ayrshire cow increases with age, up to a certain point, and then decreases. The value of an Ayrshire cow is highest when it is between three and five years of age.

TO PREVENT GAPS

Spring time will be coming on apace, and it may be well enough to commence now to study gaps in chickens. The symptoms of gaps are frequent gaping, sneezing, a whistling cough with a discharge of mucus and worms, diphtheria, weakness and drooping wings. When badly affected the bird shakes its head frequently, gaps and coughs as if suffocating, and is not able to keep up with the rest of the flock, and stands in a hunched position with eyes closed, wings drooped and mouth open and tongue protruding.

The most desirable method of combating any disease is to adopt and persist in some reliable means of prevention. There is a cause for all ailments. Unless you remove the cause you cannot cure the disease. If the cause is removable, a serious outbreak of the disease can be prevented by proper hygiene and sanitary measures, which make the cause much less liable to appear, or, if the measures adopted are sufficiently thorough, the cause may be prevented from existing in an appearance. Gaps are caused by the small red worms and their progeny.

The most satisfactory treatment is the extraction of the worms from the infected chicks. All sick birds should be removed to quarters apart from the well ones. All coops and runs where infected birds have been should be thoroughly disinfected. The coops should have a thorough application of hot whitewash. The ground of runs should be well limed with air-slacked lime, spaded up, and should be sprinkled with one of the following solutions: a 2 per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water or two ounces of copper sulphate in a bucket of water; or a solution of permanganate of potassium in water, half an ounce of the crystals in a barrel of water; or a strong solution of creolin, two table-spoonsful in each gallon of water.



The Game Worms Attack Themselves.

The ground should be well sprinkled with one of the above solutions after the infected birds have been removed. Then plow or spade and sprinkle again. Repeat this disinfection whenever infected chicks have been running on the ground. Sprinkle all drinking vessels used by sick birds and be sure the water used is boiling. If there are many earthworms and slugs in the ground which has been occupied by sick chicks, they should be killed with one of the patented worm exterminators sold by nearly all seedmen. Always burn all chicks which are found to have gaps, and whenever you find gapworms, or extract them from sick chicks, be sure to burn the worms. Disinfect all droppings. Earthworms do not cause gaps, but may be contaminated with the eggs or embryonic gap worms, and so become a source of infection in ground where the disease has existed.

A small piece of copperas placed in the drinking water is said to prevent contagion. Tincture of acetate, a teaspoonful in a quart of water, is used for the same purpose, and is said to have a curative action. Three drachms of salicylate of soda in a quart of drinking water is also recommended as a preventive.

Ladders for the Orchard. The wise orchardist has learned something about the use and abuse of ladders. The first essential in the raising of fruit trees is to prune the heads of the trees and keep them low. This will make picking the fruit easy and safe without the use of anything but the stepladder.

Climbing about among the branches of a tree is always to be deprecated. Many a ladder of wood has been broken, and the fruit has been lost. The ladder should be adapted to the orchard, whether the welfare of the tree is considered or the comfort of the picker.

The ladder which must be set against the tree is a menace to it. Perhaps the best type of a tall stepladder is one that is very substantially built, light enough to be easily handled by one man, and, having no rungs, it is easy to set up securely on uneven ground.

The wide spread of the legs at the top of the ladder is especially desirable. Where a ladder only about half the height of the tree is required, a strong, heavy, four-legged ladder is a general favorite.

This is about four feet wide and non-folding, being more like a small flight of stairs than a ladder. It is the safest and most comfortable of ladders, but heavy and awkward to move. For work in tall trees, the Japanese ladder is very useful. This is lighter than a trestle ladder, as well as easier to manipulate among the branches because of its pointed shape.

Lightest of all the tall ladders is the single-rail ladder. However, this ladder is not quite as safe or as comfortable for the user as the four-legged ladder, so it is not likely to become widely popular.

Root Tree Follows Out. Deep fall or early spring plowing will destroy many insects. This is especially true of the cut worms, potato beetles, white grubs, and wire worms which are now hibernating in the soil.

Things to Forget. The mean things others have said about you. The mistakes you have made in the past, except as they may warn you in the future. The kindness you have tried to do others.

The day when you were better off than you are now. The promises other people have made to you. The ill-considered gossip you have heard concerning others.

The secrets entrusted to your confidence. The worry that hinders your happiness. The drawbacks that seem to stand in the way of your success—Evening Bulletin.

Bees Are Profitable. There is nothing on the farm which returns as much value and profit for the small capital that need be invested as a dozen well-cared for colonies of honey bees.

Keep the Hogs in Clean Pans. In cold weather, and when a little more may be prevented. Pumping for remedies and cleaning up when a hog is down with contagious disease is a tedious and fruitless task. Proceeding and exhibition of how not to do it.

To Breed for Eggs. If we want eggs, let us first get a hen that lays, no matter what her color or shape. Let us study her external characteristics, and when we find that certain characters of nature indicate the good layer, let us breed for these characters regardless of any thing else.

Late Fall Plowing. Late fall plowing is much easier on the team than early spring plowing. The weather is milder, and the soil is better than when you can get it. The work will keep their muscles vigorous, so that they will not become fatigued at the advent of winter weather.

BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

To relieve a bee sting reduce inflammation one-half and apply to the sting. Heavy feeding may produce bloody milk.

Be sure to keep plenty of fresh water before the hens. Nothing but the best quality of poultry should be shipped to market.

Milk is the best balanced human food available. Put some sand over the boxes or bins in which crops are stored. It will prevent their drying out.

A good supply of home-grown fruit is worth while and a pleasure and profit in fruit production. Put the old hens by themselves and feed them with corn to fatten them for market.

If you have windows in the hen house, keep them clean, as the hens need all the sunlight they can get. Cherry trees and apple trees, as well as pear trees, are suitable for planting along line fences.

Get acquainted with your neighbor, you might like him. Wash water used in the churn should be approximately the same temperature as the butter, or within two degrees of it.

Clean milk can be had only by clean methods in milking. This requires milking with dry, clean hands. The forty-eight, 0000 stars are now spending \$250,000,000 a year on good roads.

Mottled butter is due largely to uneven distribution of salt. Keeping All the Values. Whenever possible, manure should be spread as soon as made. A wagon, or better, a manure-spreader, should be placed where the manure can be shoveled from the gutters directly into it to save handling twice. As soon as filled, it should be hauled to the field and the manure scattered, not piled in little heaps for later scattering.

Set Trees When Work is Slack. Forest planting may be undertaken with success both spring and autumn; in the former when the frost is just out of the ground, in the latter season just before it is likely to come in. Wood lot work is practicable at any time, but because of the plentiful and cheaper supply of labor, and a lack of foliage, which makes the operation easier, it is something which may be profitably reserved until fall or winter months, advises Gordon Porra, of the Maryland State Board of Forestry.

It has not been easy in the past for the individual in a rural district to receive practical encouragement or skilled advice on proper management of woodlands, prevention and control of soil erosion, and the raising of fruit trees, and the regulation of water supply and for building and regulation of grazing, to get the maximum of benefits and do the minimum of harm in wood lots; or to secure a standard, low-priced forest trees on terms making possible such work. In recent years appropriations under the Federal Smith-Lever law have made available a State which will co-operate, some way or other, with the individual farmer and his work as that carried on by Maryland and others, though in most cases this partakes of the nature of a practical demonstration rather than of a complete transaction which this article records.

Feeding for Eggs. A good ration for egg production can be made with a combination of grains and ground feeds. For grains, equal parts by weight of wheat and corn, or in the winter time twice as much corn as wheat, may be used. For ground feed, a mixture of equal parts of bran, shorts, and cornmeal may be used. Efficient egg-production requires also that this ration be supplemented with some sour milk—all that the birds will drink—or, in case sour milk is not available, commercial beef scrap. One-fourth of the ground feed should consist of beef scrap in case this is used.

Scaly Leg of Chickens. Scaly legs, a disease which is caused by the presence of a mite that is not distinguishable by the naked eye, may be cured by washing the legs of the birds affected with soap and warm water and after they are dry applying kerosene. A couple of days later cottonized oil or vasoline should be applied.

Cold Weather Girl is Healthy. This time of the year, the temptation comes to every girl to stay indoors and protect her comfort from the weather. She likes to sit by the fire-place and read, to work about the warm kitchen, or sew or crochet in the living-room, by the glow of the lamp, when it is raining and blowing and cold on the road.

Fortunate, indeed, is the girl who has some task that must take her out of doors a good amount each day, for she is the one who will exercise enough. A walk to school, to work, or even after cows is a fine thing. For she will keep rosy cheeks, a trim figure, and a bright eye, while her sister who sits indoors will come through the winter with a pasty complexion and too much flesh.

Get out of doors all through November, and the following month. Make it your business to get out every day, rain or shine, and walk, ride or run in the open air. Do not coddle yourself. Begin preparing now to leave your window, when the weather is ever the weather may be, my dear, whatever the weather may be.

Be an outdoor girl this winter. Keep young, strong healthy and hearty. There is nothing better than a daily tramp in the fresh air to keep your digestive system in order, your skin fresh and rosy and your expression happy—Annie Frances, in Farm Life.

Hogs and Fruit Good Combination. Where climatic and soil conditions favor cheap and abundant pasturage and where most of the concentrates necessary may be raised on the farm or obtained at a reasonable price, hogs have proved a profitable investment with orcharding.

For the Farmer's Wife. Sliced raw potatoes can be heated instead of fried if put in a hot oven, and they will be crisp and good. When roasting a turkey, stuff the breast with pared raw potatoes; they get a fine flavor from the juices.

MARKET, TECHNICALLY. IN STRONG POSITION

Outsiders Who Had Overplayed Their Bull Position Are Shaken Out. (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, December 24.—A general closing out of speculative accounts and widespread liquidation, accompanied by extraordinarily severe declines in prices, marked one of the most remarkable weeks in the history of the Stock Exchange. There was some recovery, however, in the late afternoon, conditions bearing upon war as reflected in peace developments at Washington and the European capitals, precipitated the decline, which was rendered easier by the market excesses of the autumn months. The brunt of the shrinkage was borne by so-called "outsiders," namely, the public, who had overplayed their bull position.

In effect, however, the week marked the culmination of almost two years of extravagant and unrestrained trading, largely in specialties which owed their existence, or at least their prosperity, to the war. Standard stocks withstood the storm as they had before, and even minor or low-priced stocks, which recently emerged from their protracted obscurity, were only slightly affected.

It is generally conceded that the market, technically speaking, will be much benefited by the week's happenings. Stocks have gone into strong hands, speculative issues are nearer to intrinsic values and bank loans are certain to show marked reductions from their recent enormous totals.

It is obvious that operations in the immediate future will be guided almost wholly by the course of events abroad. The most responsible and conservative interests, including those with connections in the countries of the central powers, maintained their accustomed reserve, this feeling being strengthened by the utterances of prominent leaders of industry.

Additional heavy receipts of gold from Canada were helpful, not only in stabilizing exchange, but in paying for further supplies. Upon the developments in the present situation abroad will depend the progress of the war, which in turn will influence the market for foreign loans. It is understood that the efforts of peace will be followed by important undertakings in behalf of Germany and her allies.

COTTON SUFFERS SEVERE DECLINES Market in Called Upon to Bear Widest Loss. (By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, La., December 24.—Cotton suffered severe declines last night, chiefly under political developments upon which a bullish construction was placed. The market fell off practically from the opening of the week, and its lowest stood 17 1/2 to 22 1/2 points under the previous week's close.

At this level it was 42 1/2 to 51 1/2 points down from the highest levels of the season, reached during the week ending December 2. This represented a loss of from \$21 to \$26 a bale. This was the widest loss the market ever has been called upon to face in so short a time. The new change for the week was a loss of 109 to 125 points.

The speech by Premier Lloyd George before the House of Commons, and Secretary Lansing's explanation of President Wilson's note to the belligerents were the main features of the week.

The more legitimate features of the situation were almost completely lost sight of in the wild trading which accompanied the decline in the market. Toward the end of the week there was a steady tone, and the market plainly felt the change in the technical position, brought about by the heavy liquidation of long cotton and the large short selling. Also, the statistical position developed unexpected strength which had some effect. In addition, there was the sweeping demand for lint and the purchase of 100,000 bales of lint by France and reports that shippers holding cotton destined for Germany had chartered full space for twenty cargoes in German and Austrian bottoms, now sheltered in American waters. Mill takings and the export movement were large, and the movement of the crop into sight was small, which combination of events caused the first decline in December in the visible supply of American cotton in the statistical history of the market. The visible stock 28,211 bales last week, whereas the corresponding week last year it gained 92,926 bales and 197,284 two years ago. Little of the expected holiday feeling developed last week, the market being active on every session. This week, which opens on Tuesday, there is every prospect of quieter trading, unless fresh political complications arise. Opinion conflicts over what the near future has in store for the staple, because looking for a continued decline, because of unsound politics, while the bulls think the market is entitled to a reaction after so wide a decline.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR POOR Rarely, if Ever, Have Such Careful Plans Been Made by Charitable Organization. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, Va., December 24.—The poor of Danville will not be allowed to suffer by neglect this Christmas. Rarely, if ever, have such careful plans been made to bring a real Christmas cheer in such a systematic way. The latest work of charity is that of the Bibles, who will entertain 1,200 poor children in the Tabernacle on Monday afternoon. Each poor boy will receive a present, and all will get a bar of sweets and fruits. The Danville Orphanage and the city poor-house have well-stocked larders, thanks to the thoughtfulness of many well-to-do citizens. This day Sunday schools will furnish hundreds of presents of good substantial food to the poor, and the Salvation Army will see that these forgotten or overlooked are supplied with the "cheerful" ration which is in baskets piled high on the army hall floor. The Salvation Army is also going to entertain the children with a Christmas tree, 800 candles, illuminated by electric bulbs. The colored poor are to be taken care of by George Thon, who is preparing a bounteous spread for them.

To Quickly Relieve Soreness and Inflammation Rub in a few drops of Absorbine. It is a sure cure for soreness, inflammation and aches and pains. It is so easy and so economical because only a few drops are required to do the work. In addition to being a dependable liniment, Absorbine, Jr., is a safe, powerful, and trustworthy antiseptic and germicide which doubles its efficiency and its uses. When applied to cuts, bruises and sores it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean and promotes rapid, healthy healing. It allays pain, soothes inflammation promptly. Swollen glands, painful, varicose veins, swollen and burst enlargements yield readily to the application of Absorbine, Jr. Absorbine, Jr., is sold in leading drug stores at \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle of each size. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c in stamps. F. E. YOUNG, P. O. Box 279 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.—Advertisement.

RICHMOND BANK & TRUST CO. PIONEERS IN THRIFT 11th & MAIN STS.

"THE BIG BUILDING" NINTH & MAIN FIRST NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL AND SURPLUS THREE MILLION DOLLARS

RAILROADS Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Railway Company. Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Southern Railway. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.

Richmond & Petersburg Electric Ry. Leave Richmond: 7:00 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., 12:00 P. M.,